

USAID Country Program Brief, October 1998

Family Planning and Health Activities in

Tanzania



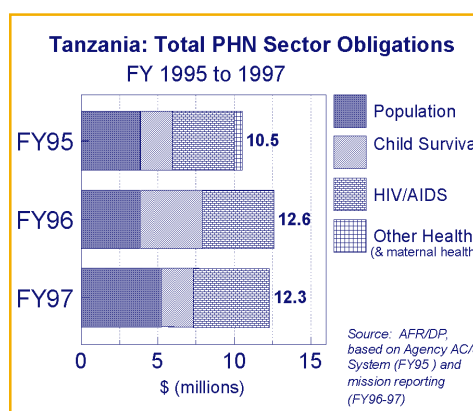
Population:	31.5 million (UN estimate for 1997)
Infant mortality rate:	88 deaths per 1,000 births (1996 DHS)
Adequate nutrition (wt.-for-age):	59% of children age 12–23 mos. (1996 DHS)
Total fertility rate:	5.8 children per woman (1996 DHS)
Contraceptive prevalence rate:	11.7% (all women/modern methods, 1996 DHS)
Demographic and Health Surveys:	1991/92; 1994 (TKAPS); 1995 (in-depth); 1996
Multi-indicator cluster survey:	1996 (UNICEF)

USAID/Tanzania is following a country strategic plan for 1997–2003 with the goal of promoting broad-based sustainable economic growth. The mission's family planning (FP) and health program is a nationwide initiative carried out in partnership with the Ministry of Health (MOH), but focuses on increasing private sector participation and improving conditions in rural areas in particular. Agencywide funding trends for FP and health activities in Tanzania for 1995–1997 are summarized in the figure to the right. The mission's results framework includes one strategic objective and two intermediate results (IRs) in family planning and health.

Strategic Objective 1: Increase use of FP and maternal and child health (MCH), and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) preventive measures.

IR 1.1: Increase knowledge and availability of FP/MCH services.

IR 1.2: Increase knowledge and availability of HIV/AIDS information and services.



Activities in Family Planning and Health

Donor Coordination and Sector Leadership. Quality assurance guidelines, a reproductive health and child survival skills curriculum, and a community-based distribution curriculum developed through USAID assistance are now fully utilized by other donors, nongovernmental organization (NGOs), and government programs. The mission has served on the steering committee for Tanzania's national immunization days (NIDs), playing an integral role in Tanzania's successful efforts to increase coverage against polio. Extensive USAID support for research and surveys have produced data for family planning and health sector programming.

Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health Services Support. USAID/Tanzania pursues improved reproductive health and child survival through information, education, and communication (IEC) activities; distribution of equipment, contraceptives, and other supplies; and training to improve service quality in the public and private sectors. Contraceptive social marketing efforts are complemented by support from DFID. Training in the MOH's Family Planning Unit (FPU) focuses on improving reproductive health and IEC capacity in the Lake Zone. The mission fully supports the integration of FP with MCH interventions, including integrated curricula for service providers and an IEC campaign that incorporates child survival and safe motherhood messages. National-level reproductive health training supported by the mission will now include a focus on child survival interventions, particularly in nutrition and the management of childhood illnesses.

HIV/AIDS Prevention and Support. Working with Tanzania's National AIDS Control Program (NACP), USAID/Tanzania supports the development of networks of indigenous NGOs and other private entities that are undertaking HIV/AIDS activities (particularly those based at the workplace), the dissemination of AIDS information in various media, and social marketing of condoms. Areas of NGO activity also include training for syndromic diagnosis and treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and support for those with HIV/AIDS, especially orphans. The mission supports capacity-

building within the NACP and advocates for appropriate responses to HIV/AIDS at the national level.

Global Bureau and USAID/Tanzania Joint Programming Activities

AIDS Control and Prevention Project has sought to reduce the social and economic impact of HIV/AIDS on Tanzanian society through assistance to prevention and support activities. AIDSCAP promoted institutional development for more than 100 local NGOs providing IEC, community mobilization, and counseling services in high prevalence areas. Other activities include development of home care counseling manuals, STI education for pharmacists, and establishment of training sites for syndromic management and treatment of STIs.

Population Services International conducted social marketing of condoms as a subcontractor to the AIDSCAP Project. Future HIV/AIDS prevention activities will take place under the IMPACT Project.

AVSC International is working with the local family planning association, UMATI, to implement a nationwide service delivery system for long-term and permanent contraception. AVSC provides training to government surgeons, counselors, and clinicians.

Center for the Development of Population Activities/Women's Empowerment is promoting partnerships with local institutions to empower women in areas of reproductive health and economic policy. Demographic and Health Surveys, in conjunction with the Bureau of Statistics, has implemented and disseminated findings of the 1991/92 DHS; the 1994 Tanzania Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Survey; and the 1996 Tanzania DHS, which has been accepted as the official document of reference for family planning and health data.

Family Planning Logistics Management Project is assisting the National Family Planning Unit in commodity management and monitoring. FPLM is also developing and implementing a national strategy for regional and district-level training for national family planning program and National AIDS Control Program personnel.

Johns Hopkins University is helping the Ministry of Health to develop and disseminate FP/MCH messages.

MEASURE 2/Evaluation Project

Pathfinder International supports efforts of local NGOs and Dar es Salaam University to provide family planning, child survival, and HIV/AIDS services, initiating community-based distribution of FP/MCH services through the MOH as well as NGOs, and increasing access to contraceptive methods and family planning information through the Seventh Day Adventist Family Planning Services Project and the Organization of Tanzania Trade Unions.

POLICY/RAPID IV Project is providing assistance through the MOH, the Bureau of Statistics, and the Population Planning Unit of the Planning Commission to increase local capacity to manage integrated reproductive health programs.

Population Council is conducting research in support of the family planning program. Specific studies include a comparative assessment of various models of community-based distribution of services.

Program for International Training in Health (INTRAH/PRIME) has helped the government's Family Planning Unit to become capable of designing and implementing a nationwide training program. INTRAH has also adapted the family planning curriculum for clinic-based training to include modules on safe motherhood and child survival services.

Program for Appropriate Technology in Health seeks to decrease vaccine wastage through the use of vial monitors, which signal a color change when the vaccine has expired or been exposed to heat for too long.

Bureau for Humanitarian Response, Office of Private & Voluntary Cooperation Child Survival Grantees in Tanzania as of 1998

Africare has a project through 2001 that includes a focus on micronutrients for improved child health.

CARE has a project through 2000 in Kwimba District focusing on prevention and control of HIV/AIDS as well as family planning and maternal and newborn care.



This USAID Country Program Brief was prepared for the Human Resources Division, Office of Sustainable Development, USAID Africa Bureau (AFR/SD/HRD), by the Center for International Health Information (CIHI). Questions and comments can be directed to CIHI (info@cihi.com).